Amnsements Co-Night.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—Exhibition.

BIJOU—8—"Orpheus and Eurydice."

BIJOU—8—"Orpheus and Eurydice."

BIJLT BIRCH'S OPERA HOUSE—2 and 8—Minstrela.

CASINO—2 and 8—"The Beggar Student."

CASINO—2 and 8—"The Beggar Student."

COSMOPOLITAN THEATRE—2 and 8—"One of the Finest."

MADISON SOUARE THEATRE—2 and 8—"One of the Finest."

MADISON SOUARE THEATRE—2 and 8—"The Stranglers of Paris."

NEW PARK THEATRE—2 and 8—"Excelsior."

NEW PARK THEATRE—2 and 8—" In the Stranglers of Paris."

BYANDARD THEATRE—2 and 8—" In the Ranks."

THEATRE COMIQUE—2 and 8—"Cordelia's Aspirations."

THALLA THEATRE—2—"Beggar Student." 8—"Three

TABLIA THEATRE—2—"Beggar Student." 8—"Three

TABLIA SULARE THEATRE—2 and 8—"Storm Beaten."

Pair of Shoos."

UNION SQUARE THEATRE—2 and 8—"Storm Beaten."
WALLACK'S THEATRE—2 and 8—"Moths."
3D AVENUE THEATRE—2 and 8—"Mighty Dollar."
5TR AVENUE THEATRE—2 and 8—"Monte Cristo."
14TR STREET THEATRE—2 and 8—"Fedora."
236 STREET THEATRE—2 and 8—Minstrels.
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New-York Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 29.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign .- A committee of the French Chamber of Deputies yesterday resolved to recommend the granting of 9,000,000 francs toward the expense of the Tonquin expedition. = A decree removing the prohibition of the importation of American pork into France was adopted in a Cabinet Council, yesterday. = The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan has stated that the Government of Japan is willing to make arrangements for the admittance of travellers to the interior of Japan. - Khartoum has not been captured by the army of the False Prophet. Wignaux scored more points than Schaefer at billiards. = The birthday of the King of Spain was celebrated in Madrid

Domestic .- About thirty persons were yesterday injured by a railway accident in Massachusetts.

There were large fires in Kansas City, St. Paris, Ohio, and Baltimore. ___ The Railroad Commission sustain the complaints of the Chamber of Commerce against the trank lines. - The Supreme Court of Georgia has decided that cotton future notes are void. ____ It is said that the Virginia Senators will not insist upon the election of Mr. Gorham as clerk of the Senate. ==== Provisions were lower in Chicago.

CITY AND SUBCREAN.-The funeral of Phebe Paullin was held yesterday; no clew to the murderer was discovered. - Mr. Feuardent testified further in the suit against General di Cesnola. Senator Authory, of Rhode Island, was attacked with a convulsion on Tuesday, and was unconscious several hours, = The Grand Jury yesterday inspected the institutions of Ward's and Blackwell's Islands, ____ The Rev. J. H. Magowan was buried. == Robert Tannahill, ex-president of the Cotton Exchauge, died. - Appraiser Ketchum denied that there was any undervaluing of imports at this port. = Extensive preparations were made to provide Thanksgiving dinners at public institutions. = Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 84.89 cents. == Stocks were extremely dull and generally a shade lower, but they closed without

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate clear or fair weather, with a lower temperature. Temperature vesterday: Highest, 460 lowest, 32°; average, 375,0°.

All that seems necessary to bring affairs to a crisis in France is definite information in regard to the military situation in Tonquin. M. Ferry has requested the Committee of the Chamber of Deputies not to report to the Chamber touching the credit for Tonquin for several days. Important news from Admiral Courbet is evidently expected. If it should be unfavorable the credit of 9,000,000 francs which the committee has voted will look very much smaller to the Government than it does at present. From this point of view M. Ferry s policy of delay is entirely intelligible.

There is a good deal of talk in Brooklyn about rapid transit, but the matter never seems to get beyond that unsatisfactory stage. The corporators of the various companies are apparently afraid of the damages which propertyowners will demand, while the city authorities will not give their consent to any steps toward building a road unless they can be assured that the real estate owners on the proposed route have actually given their assent to the scheme. The companies do seem to have cause for complaint in the matter of damages. Some of the property-owners want compensation at the rate of a million a mile. This is hardly the "sweet reasonableness" that will hasten rapid transit in Brooklyn.

Thanksgiving becomes every year, more and more, a day devoted to out-door sports of the more vigorous kinds. A number of interesting contests have been set down for to-day, and among them are no less than three games of football between college students. Here is an opportunity for the young men whose feelings have been so sadly wounded of late by the action of the Harvard College professors. Let their football manners be so gentle to-day that Professor Norton and the other presumptuous critics at Cambridge will be overwhelmed with confusion. This, we venture to suggest, would be a wiser course than for all the Harvard students to quit their university in anger. They ought to give their professors a chance.

The citizens of West Orange, N. J., appear to realize fully the necessity of straining every offort to bring to justice the murderer of

careful search for the guilty man. It must be admitted, however, that there is only a slight chance now of finding the criminal. He had twelve hours start of the officers. Moreover, the authorities of Orange do not seem to be working well together. One faction apparently wants, above all things, to get ahead of the other. Under such circumstances neither will accomplish much in behalf of justice. This is no time for the gratification of personal or political spite; and if the officers of Orange cannot see this, the citizens would do well to put the matter wholly into the hands of skilful private

Inspector Thorne is making excellent use of his time while acting as Superintendent of the Police in Mr. Walling's absence. He has just ordered the captains of precincts not to recognize the licenses of liquor-dealers who have been convicted of violations of the Excise law, but to arrest them if they keep their places open. The Excise Commissioners will probably resent this order as an invasion of their prerogatives; for they have always claimed the right to try an offending liquor-dealer all over again after he had been convicted in the courts. Then they would sometimes revoke his license and sometimes not-generally not. Inspector Thorne has been advised, however, that the conviction of a liquor-dealer for breaking the Excise law annuls his license. If the courts sustain this view (which seems entirely reasonable under the wording of the statute), it will add to the responsibility of the police captains, while doing much toward breaking up disorderly resorts in the city.

THE CONVICT LABOR QUESTION. There has been a good deal of loose discussion since election touching the duty of the incoming Legislature on the convict labor question. Leading Democratic newspapers have declared in positive terms that the vote on the question by the people was not simply directory, but mandatory; that the Legislature would be bound to abolish the contract convict labor system. Is this the correct view ? We hold that it is not. It will not be pretended that because the Constitution provides that "no law shall be passed abridging the right of the people to petition the Government, or any department thereof," that therefore the Legislature is compelled in any case to do as the majority of the petitioners may request. It is equally clear that the electors acquire no right to coerce the Legislature by any expression which they may make at the ballot-box of their opinion on a matter which it is given to the Legislature to decide. The Constitution provides that "each House of the Legislature shall be a judge of the qualifications of its members"; and that "for any speech or debate in either House the members shall not be questioned in any other place." These provisions are significant. They demonstrate that in our governmental system the Legislature is a law unto itself; that no power outside of itself has the right to shape its movements. The responsibility for all the measures that may be passed next winter will not be with the people in their individual capacity, but-to quote from the enacting clause which prefaces every bill that goes upon the statute bookwith "the people of the State of New-York represented in Senate and Assembly." But we may be asked if the vote in favor of

the abolition of contract convict labor is not to be regarded as entitled to any consideration at the hands of the Legislature. It is entitled to this much consideration: the Senators and Assemblymen may well feel bound to give the problem their earnest attention and to make some well considered disposition of it. The last Legislature, actuated by abject cowardice, turned its back upon all its fine professions in regard to convict labor. The very proposition which the people voted on at the November election was the outcome of Democratic shirking. The next Legislature cannot in justice to circumstances in which it was cast strengthens this theory of its nature and force. It was far from being an adequate popular expression. The whole number of votes east for Secretary of State was about 901,000. The whole number of votes on convict labor fell several hundred thousand below this, while the majority in favor of the proposition will not much exceed 50,000. Besides, the law providing for taking the vote made no provision for printing the necessary ballots, and the result was that many polling places were left entirely unsupplied. It is also to be noted that the captions of the two sets of ballots that were circulated were misleading. They were respectively the words For " and " Against "; and it is known that some of the electors that deposited the "For" ballots meant to be understood as being "for contract convict labor; and not " for " its aboli-

In view of these considerations, it will not do to talk as if all that the Legislature could properly do was summarily to abolish the system. The point involved is a serious one. The prisons have been placed upon a paying basis. The contract convict system has made them paying. It is unwise to tear down unless one is prepared to build up. The Legislature may well hesitate a long while before it abolishes the present system, unless a better one can be devised to take its place. This year the prisons have more than paid for themselves. There is a surplus of \$8,996. In 1876-under the old system-there was a deficiency from the same source of \$725,080. The taxpayers are opposed to any meddling with the prisons which is calculated to compel a return to the deficiency policy.

THE SULTAN AND THE FALSE PROPHET. If there is any truth in the statement that the Turkish Government has offered to send troops to the Soudan, for the suppression of the False Prophet, there are some cogent reasons why Mr. Gladstone might regard such an offer with approval. Sir Samuel Baker says that it will not do to send white troops into the Soudan, and he knows what he is talking about. But the objection of climate is not the only one against an expedition of English troops. England is a Mahometan power, as well as a Christian one, and should she become entangled in a war against even a Mahometan pretender, the effect upon her Indian subjects might be dangerous. This was one reason why she did not side with Russia against Turkey during the last Russo-Turkish war. But the Porte can do as much fighting in the Soudan as it pleases, and without embarrassing itself in any way.

The Sultan, in fact, is bound to denounce and resist the pretensions of El Mahdi, who sets himself up for the genuine successor of Mahomet, and thereby denies the Sultan's authority as head of Islam. The Turkish soldiers moreover are able to stand the climate of the Soudan. They are hardy, enduring, and well able to cope with the wild tribes of Africa. They might be expected to give a good account of the False Prophet if they were well led, and there is no danger that their success would put the Porte in a position to make embarrassing demands. Of course it might seek to

able sum of money to be expended in making Egypt, but all such pretensions could be easily met at Constantinople. The Government of the Porte has at least the sense to understand its own weakness, and it realizes that England is

at present master in Egypt. It does not seem probable that the False Prophet, even if he has been as successful as reported, will attempt to descend into Egypt proper, and if he did the act would be suicidal. But England may be forced by the pressure of public opinion to adopt some decisive policy, and if Mr. Gladstone could arrange with the Sultan for the latter to attack El Mahdi, while Egypt is garrisoned by the English troops, the smoothest way out of the difficulty would be found, and the repression of the fanatical leader would be assured.

ME. BLAINE ON THE WHISKEY TAX. Concerning Mr. Blaine's proposition to retain the whiskey tax as a fixed part of our revenue system, and turn over the proceeds to the several States, according to population, there are some things that may at once be said :-

It avoids the main objections to the Pennsylvania plan for a general distribution of surplus

It suggests a practicable way of reducing the revenue without upsetting everything again by

fresh tinkering at the tariff. It keeps a tax on a product which surely ought to bear the burdens of taxation as long as anything does. "It is wiser to tax whiskey than to tax farms, and homesteads and shops."

It raises revenue in the way the statesmanship of all countries has favored,-indirectly rather than directly. Nobody would feel it but the man who used the whiskey; and he could afford to.

It would reduce the tax levy of New-York

nearly nine millions. -The objection to it would lie in the alleged danger from the so-called mixing of National affairs with State interests and necessities; and in the alleged injustice of letting communities which pay little or none of the tax share in its distribution. The letter is-like everything Mr. Blaine does-adroit, able, and persuasive. A majority of his countrymen will probably think it also statesmanlike.

WAITING TO GET IN.

The long-drawn contest at Washington is having one good effect: it is throwing a flood of light upon the purposes of the Democratic party. The Atlanta Constitution, which has been supporting Mr. Carlisle on account of his hostility the protective tariff, suddenly throws him over and gives its voice for Mr. Randall, on the ground that Carlisle and Randail really stand on the same platform; both say that they do not wish to touch the tariff just now; both admit that the only way to elect a Democratic President and Congress is to let the tariff alone until after the campaign; and The Constitution seems to be confident that whenever the Democracy do get possession of the Government, neither Mr. Randall nor anybody else will be able to save the protective system from destruction. Ex-Senator Gordon, of Georgia, who has written a letter of adhesion to Mr. Randall, is still more frank. He hopes to see Mr. Randall elected beise, "right or wrong, the impression prevails throughout business circles that any radical change in the tariff at present would be detrimental to our national progress and prosperity," and it will be impossible for the Democratic party to win in 1884 if the business men distrust it. The tariff question therefore, General Gordon thinks, must be "deferred until after the next Presidential contest.

It is an instructive illustration of the fatuity which has long characterized the conduct of the Democracy that its leaders do not understand how absurd and how disgraceful is the position in which such avowals place them. They are entertaining a public policy for use in the election and a private policy for use afterward. They are trying to keep quiet about their real | family. Let us for once adopt that principle, intentions, because, as they coafess, they are the popular vote repeat the wretched demagog- well aware that the country will not approve of day. So shall the chief justification for this fesism of last year; but on the other hand, it is them. They are trying to get the Presidency tival be made. So shall the holiday lift up and they are after they will throw off the mask. fragrantly, and win the approval of that snap their fingers at our business interests, and start the revolution. They know that they cannot win in 1884 except in disguise.

> The immorality of this course is not more remarkable than the preposterous openness with which it is recommended and discussed. The secret purposes of the party, to do after the election what they dare not talk about before, are communicated in a stentorian stage-whisper audible to all mankind. Like the chorus of policemen in "The Pirates of Penzance," they reyeal themselves to everybody by shouting, "Our obvious course is now to hide." Is it possible that when General Gordon proposes not to disturb business "until after the next Presidential contest," and that when the Editor of The Constitution recommends Randall for Speaker because it will not do for the party to make a disturbance until it gets in, is it possible, we say, that these gentlemen imagine the business community does not hear them or does not under-

THE INCREASE OF LYNCH LAW.

It is to be feared that the popular tendency to anticipate the verdicts of juries and the sentences of courts in murder cases is growing stronger. Certainly a disposition to apply 'lynch law" is being manifested in parts of the country which were formerly strangers to ticular instance the entire city has been arrayed such disorderly and illegitimate methods. It has become quite common now to find the account of such crimes concluded with the expression of a fear that the people of the neighborhood will "take the law into their own hands." Formerly lynch law was almost confined to the frontiers. In the older settlements it was the custom to abide by the law. But latterly a tendency to adopt frontier habits has cropped out in what used to be staid and conservative communities.

The cause of this change ought to be carefully sought out, for it is a change which indicates the existence of serious deterioration either in the administration of the law or in the tone of public sentiment. The impatience of legal methods which is shown in the resort to lynch law had its origin in well-grounded distrust of the administration of the law. It was primarily a protest against corruption in office; an exhibition on the part of the people of a resolve to take back the powers they had delegated, and exercise them themselves. In the crude society of the frontiers and the Far West it often happened that local government fell under the control of the lawless element. Thus justice was withheld or sold, and outrage became rampant, until the patience of the law-respecting element was exhausted. Then they organized, and lynch law restored order and purified the moral atmosphere. But no such conditions exist to-day in the communities which show a disposition to adopt this irregular method. We find mobs organized to hang accused persons when there seems no reason to doubt that they would have been tried fairly. And it is to be observed that there is a great difference between lynch law as applied by a Western vigilance committee and as applied by an Eastern mob. In the former case care is always taken to procure evidence of the guilt of the accused, Phosbe Paullin. They have voted a consider revive the question of its suzerainty over and so scrupulously has this rule been observed half of the children of the poor, here is a wise, sys-

that the hanging of an innocent man by a vigilance committee has very seldom happened. But in the cases occurring in the Eastern States the lynchers appear to proceed mainly upon rumor and suspicion and prejudice. A person is arrested on suspicion of having committed a murder. There may be no evidence of a serious character against him. But if the crime was a specially revolting one there is apt to arise a feeling of indignation which creates impatience with the slow process of the law, and then lynching is talked of, if not resorted to. Now in such cases to hang an accused person is to commit a fresh murder, and it is none the less a murder because a number participate in it. Juries are, no doubt, sometimes very perverse, and the plea of insanity has saved from the gallows many murderers whose full moral responsibility was apparent. But modern lynch law does not remedy these evils. What it does is to take the chance of killing the innocent. The more this tendency to anticipate the law is indulged, moreover, the more will society yield to it, until presently the administration of justice will fall into discredit altogether, and the caprice of mobs will decide questions of life and death habitually. It is evident that an effort should be made to check this dangerous and demoralizing tendency to mob law, and if it is impossible to bring such mobs to account for their misdeeds, an appeal

REMEMBER THE NEEDY.

and condemning these lawless outbreaks.

must be made to the calm judgment and good

sense of American citizens everywhere to pro-

tect their own best interests by discountenancing

A Thanksgiving Day given up to merely selfish enjoyment would be very wide of its purpose; would do more harm than good. The first evidence of possession of the Thanksgiving spirit is the rising of a desire to make others more happy. The philosophy of the century teaches that the cultivation of Altruism, as contradistinguished from Egotism, is the most ennobling pursuit to which men can devote them-The employment of national festivals and holidays in the gratification of sensuous appetites is, on the other hand, distinctly degrading. Ministrations to Self are narrowing and debasing in their tendency. There is no true happiness to be found in that way; no, not when Lucullus dines with Lucullus, Wealth nor culture can make Egotism other than unlovely: can enable those who yield to it to derive from their Sybaritism any but factitious pleasures The only happiness worth the pursuit-the only happiness which elevates and expands beart and mind together-is that which comes from subordination of the Ego to the non-Ego. He who helps others who need help does more for him- that the most reverend fathers had enjoyed a very self than he possibly could by the most jealous care for his personal interests.

Christianity and Philosophy go hand in hand on this theme. Both agree that the first duty of man is not to himself, but to his fellows. "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself" has been formulated by Herbert Spencer as the conclusion of modern philosophy as well as the ordinance of Scripture, and wherever the human mind has made creeds for itself, on the banks of the Ganges and the Hydaspes, as on the banks of the Thames and the Hudson, this primary duty and most exalted sacrifice of Altruism is insisted upon. Let no man think, therefore, that he has duly observed Thanksgiving unless he can congratulate himself upon ome beneficence accomplished, some poor soul comforted, some heavy burden lightened, some dark path cheered, some affliction assuaged ome patient suffering rewarded, some deserving misfortune assisted. Selfishness is the curse of the age. We are all self-absorbed, or our benefactions are narrowed to those of our own household. The Hindoo Sanhitás enjoined upon all who followed the Vedantic religion the daily exercise of charity, and expressly excluded from this charity the members of the and extend relief and belo to the stranger to-"Power, not ourselves, that makes for righte-

THE PARK MENAGERIE.

President Wales writes to The Tribune to say that the Park Board had rescinded its action in regard to moving the menagerie to the vale north of the Reservoir. Since the Board acts practically in secret, this is the first intimation which the city has received that it has faced about in this matter. It would be interesting to know when the the resolution was rescinded, and upon what grounds. A carefully drawn protest against the menageric job has been circulated and signed by Bishop Potter and a number of prominent clergymen, artists, literary and business men. The protestants evidently regard this as a test case which demonstrates the incapacity of the Board. The action certainly involves elementary principles, both of maintenance and invention, and if the Board is not able to maintain the Park in accordance with its completed design, nor to meet ne conditions as they arise with intelligence, it is dificult to discover good reason for its existence.

If the rescinding resolution was not passed until after the protest had been signed, this incident will be instructive as showing what public-spirited citizens can accomplish in aiding the press, which has of late been so carefully looking after the interests of the Park and protecting it against the maladministration of its official protectors. In this paragainst four men. If there is any fifth person who approved of devoting this "unimproved ground" to nenageric purposes, he has kept himself carefully concealed.

And now let the Commissioners either sell off the animals, or remove them to some of the smaller parks in Westchester County. These are now easily accessible by the elevated and other roads, and the little nucleus transplanted there could in time grow up to rival the collections of London and other European cities, and be in every way worthy of New-York.

AN ALMONER OF CITY CHARITY. The Children's Aid Society is a charity which THE TRIBUNE always takes pleasure in commending to the generous impulses of New-Yorkers. Instinct with the spirit of Christianity, it is grounded upon common-sense principles. It is thoroughly organzed and wisely directed, and is at once progressive in its tendencies and unceasing in its activities Founded thirty-one years ago, it has steadily en larged its field of operations, varying its methods and multiplying its agencies as the population of the metropolis has increased and the necessity for lessening the wretchedness and counteracting the temptations to crime among the children of the poor has become more urgent. The magnitude of its work has been commensurate with the growth of the city. From the abstract of the annual report of the society printed in yesterday's issue, it appears that since 1852 it has provided over 60,000 children with good homes and remunerative occupation in the country : it has sheltered, fed and instructed 300,000 boys and girls in its lodging-houses; it has cared for and trained hundreds of thousands in its industrial and night schools; and has restored to health thousands of sick children in summer home and mission. Such an exhibit as this has an eloquence of its own which we have no need to emphasize by any commendatory phrases. The facts speak for themselves, and point their own moral for the

benefit of an open-handed and generous-minded

community. If any New-Yorker be anxious to con-

tribute ten, a hundred or a thousand dollars in be-

tematic and practical almoner which will make every dollar do a full dollar's worth of good.

It is gratifying to observe that one of the patrons of the Children's Aid Society has supplied \$40,000 for rebuilding the Eighteenth-st. lodging-house. There are two other lodging-houses which require reconstruction on the same scale. These represent the society's most pressing needs at present. The various institutions are reported to be in a most satisfactory state of efficiency, and the work in every department is conducted economically owing to careful or ganization. The Sick Children's Mission and the Summer Home at Bath, which was generously endowed by Mr. Stone, are among the newest and most beautiful features of this noble charity. The older agencies, such as the lodginghouses and the industrial and night-schools, are not suffered to languish from the introduction of novelties. The old and the new instrumentalities of practical benevolence thrive together. Carping and malicious criticism has not had the effect of suspending the emigration operations of the society one of the oldest features of its work. False charges have been refuted, and an unusually large number of boys and girls have been transplanted from the slums of the city to pleasant homes and useful occupations in the country. The more closely the annual report is studied, the more reasonabl appears the society's claim that the marked diminution of vagrancy and crime among the children of the New-York poor during the last thirty years is largely to be attributed to the operations of this most successful charity.

It seems that our friend Mr. S. S. Cox ran a great risk in making his appearance, for one night only, at a German theatre in the Bowery; for while he was discoursing beautifully on Mendelssohn and Music, and the laws of Beauty, and such things, the Speakership boom in Washington, which had cost him so much trouble, nearly came to an end through neglect. These little affairs are exceedingly precarious, and their very existence depends upon scientific and incessant nursing. Mr. Cox relaxed his vigilance for not more than twenty-four hours, and it is said that in that brief time so many of his colleagues got away from him that Washington presented to his eyes on his return a scene of awful desolation. However, all hope is not gone. The escaped Congressmen may be caught again; but there must be no more fooling with theatres.

The Roman "crisis" has arrived again, the row between the Pope and the American archbishops having broken out in a new place. We hoped when we heard that Cardinal Jacobini had entertained the Americans at a banquet, and that "ne noteworthy incident occurred" during the feast,we hoped, we say, that the trouble was all over, But then so much depends upon what you call : 'noteworthy incident." In some circles a fight at dinner, especially toward the end of dinner, is not a particularly noteworthy incident; and if the American archbishops had thrown empty bottles at the Cardinal and broken the crockery over on another's head, there are those who would have said pleasant day, and that nothing noteworthy had hap pened. At any rate the fend seems to have been un commonly lively the next morning, and the Americans were in such fine spirits that, as the two-cent cable informs us, they waited upon the Pope and warned him" not to " meddle any more with Irish politics." This must have been a great scene, and the reporter justly observes that it will give His Holiness" a vivid idea" of the strength of the tic botween Ireland and America. We should say that it would give Pope Leo several vivid ideas. He must begin to doubt whether there has not been some mistake about the invitations, so that a Democratic Fourth-Ward Primary has been shipped to him instead of a cargo of bishops,

General Butler says that he has always held that when parties change principles patriots change parties." Yes, that is undoubtedly the rule that governs patriots. By the way, General, what motive actuates you, when you change parties?

The interesting news is telegraphed from Columbus that the general management of Mr. Pendleton's campaign for the Senatorship has been committed to Charles W. Woolley; and perhaps we should not be surprised to hear at the same time that the air of Columbus is full of rumors of "trading." Woolley is the gentleman who conducted, under the signature of "Max," an entertaining cipher correspandence with the late Colonel Pelton during the last weeks of 1876, in the course of which he asked and obtained authority to buy the electoral vote of Florida for \$50,000. There was a simplicity about Mr. Woolley's methods at that time which reminds not to feel that it is concluded by that vote. under false pretences, and are promising their refine the spirit of all who celebrate it. So shall us of the parallel frankness of Mr. Smith M. Weed in South Carolina, but in reality the men were not Weed's directness was almost brutal; Woolley's art was so light and easy that the sesquipedalian and melodramatic Marble (who was also engaged in the business of buying up "aguesmitten Pariahs in Florida) refused to associate with him, or to trust Tilden's interests to " a man so indiscreet." Yet it was Woolley who made the trade after all. When the Cipher Committee subpenaed him to give testimony about the affair, he wrote an incomparable letter declining the invita tion on the plea that he did not feel very well; and the committee, which had already received a great deal more evidence than it wanted, did not press We are happy to know that Mr. Woolley' health is so far restored that he can attend to business. He may want a good cipher to use in the present campaign. If he has lost the old one we can let him have a copy.

> The opinion of the Rome correspondent of The London Times that a remembrance of the circumstances which led to the recall of the American Minister from Rome in 1867 would prevent Congress from favorably considering a proposal for receiving a Nuncio at Washington, if such a project had been entertained, is founded upon a blunder which once caused a brief sensation in the United States. It was reported that the Papal Government had ordered the chapel attached to the American Legation to be removed outside the walls, and Congress was urged in consequence to abolish the nission. The dispatches of our Minister, General Rufus King, in the "Diplomatic Correspondence" for 1867, give the following story of the affair. The chapel was used as a place of worship by an organized Protestant congregation until the number of worshippers outgrew the accommodations, when they removed of their own accord to another building-not outside the walls-and the arms of the Le gation were placed over the door. The authorities did not interfere with them. The rise of the Kingdom of Italy, however, made the maintaining of an embassy at the Vatican more unpopular than ever in this country, and in 1867 Congress withdrew the appropriation for it.

PERSONAL.

Adjutant-General Elliot, of Illinois, is collecting the battle-flags of that State, and will put them in a glass case which will cost \$10,000.

J. C. Benschoten, of Wesleyan University, has en chosen a director of the Intercollegiate School of Greek at Athens, Greece. La Signora Lydia Poet, who was recently ad-

mitted to practice at the bar of Turin, Italy, has

justified the act by winning her first case, a difficult

The noble army of authors who are said to have written the story of "The Breadwinners" has been reinforced by the name of Mr. W. E. Curtis, the Editor of The Chicago Inter-Occum.

Much disappointment was felt in Baltimore or Monday evening at the failure of Monsignor Capel to appear to deliver a lecture for which he had been No explanation of the failure was

The Rev. Dr. George H. Hepworth, of this city, has been engaged for another year to preach in the Belleville Avenue Congregational Church, Newark. The Rev. Dr. Ray Palmer will continue, as before, to do the pastoral work of the church.

Mr. C. P. Huntington, president of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, returned late on Sunday night from an inspection of the road. From Newport News he went over the whole line to Memphis and then proceeded to New-Orleans, where he spent faction with the condition of the property under his charge and with the improvement and ously, it is stated, would weigh 300 younds. But the

growth in the Southern States through passed. He said that the line between and New-Orleans would be completed months. Mr. Huntington was absent for York about three weeks.

Mr. Hugh J. Jewett, president of the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad, started yesterday on a trip to the South, for the benefit of his health He attended the annual meeting of the company on Tuesday, but has not yet recovered from the severa cold which he caught shortly before he returned from his summer residence at Morristown, N. J. Mr. Jewett expects to be absent several weeks.

"The other day," says a writer in The Chicago Herald, "I met Jason Brown, the son of old John Brown of Osawatomie and Harper's Ferry. He is a gray-haired old man himself now, but still a hard worker, a common laborer. He was rather bitter against Rev. David N. Utter, of Chicago, and others who have been writing against his father in The North American Review and other periodicals. Utter. it will be remembered, charges old John with the wilful murder of five unoffending men in Kansas, who were taken from their homes and cut down on who were taken from their homes and cut down on the prairie, Jason admits that these men were killed, and that his father approved of it, though he did not do any of the killing himself. But he adds tha important information that the men thus killed had been selected at a secret meeting of pro-slavery leaders to assassinate the Brown family. Jason Brown, who lives in Summit County, Ohio, and John Brown, ir., whose home is at Put-in-Bay, Lake Eric, are the only ones of the famous family of Brown boys now living."

F. C. Mason, of Cleveland, Ohio, has in his posses. sion a watch on whose dial twenty-four hours are marked, instead of the usual twelve. And Ihe Leader of that city gives the following interesting account of its origin : " Mr. Mason's uncle, Colone G. W. Mason, was in command of a regiment of soldiers stationed at Harper's Ferry in 1864. The commanding general ordered him to move at 4 o'clock on a certain day and attack the enemy. The order simply said 4 o'clock, and Colonel Mason, thinking it meant 4 o'clock in the afternoon marched forward at that hour and began killing off the rebels. The Union soldiers, however, were dethe rebeis. The Union soldiers, however, were defeated, and the commanding officer was court-martialled for not ordering Muson and his men to the front at an earlier hour. Mason said the order read 4 o'clock and he moved accordingly. The commanding officer said he meant 4 a. m., instead of p. m., and there being a clear misunderstanding, the charge was withdrawn. Colonel Mason afterward sent to an Eastern factory and had made a twenty-four o'clock watch, which he said would do away with all mistakes, and which he carried during the remainder of the war."

Washington, Nov. 28 .- Commissioner Evans has returned from New-York, and was at his desk

TALKS ABOUT TOWN.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEYSHIP IN KINGS

Haratio C. King .- I do not believe that Jere Werrenurg will consent to be an Assistant District Attorney of Kings under Mr. Ridgeway, for the reason that his prac-tice is worth a great deal more than the salary of an Assistant. No: I have not been offered any position by Mr. Ridgeway; never heard it intimated that I would be.

THE CITY REVENUES TO BE COLLECTED.

Reeves E. Schner, Controller's Office.—The new bureau of the Auditor's Department was not authorized by ecent legislation, but is established under a new construction of existing laws. It will virtually make the County Auditor a collection as well as disbursing officer. The officials to be appointed under the Auditor are to have the collection of back claims of the city against les sees of docks, market stalls, etc., who have either defaulted or delayed in payment. I understand there are to be four of these young, active, business men, who will see that the work is thoroughly done.

A JUST AND ARBITRARY JUDGE.

Cornelius A. Runkle, Lauger, Judge Joseph Barnard who so suddenly and imperatively put a stop to the pros ecution of the Kernicks at Newburg, and turned the detective, who was the only witness against them, out of court, is one of the most positive, strictly just and arbitrary Judges on the Bench. Yes, arbitrary is the word-What he is reported as doing with the detective is just like him. Nobody who knows him will be surprised if he directs the detective's prosecution; and he would probably be doing a just thing if he did. Detective's testimony obtained in the manner this detective describes is less than worthless. Judge Barnard is so quick and sharp in conducting business, in deciding motions and in making rulings, that he has the reputation of being gruff; but he is really a genial genticman who enjoys a dry joke. And his quick rulings, though often excepted to, are seldom appealed from and almost nover reversed. I see by the ac-count, that he lectured the detective, Chase, who fied from court amid the jeers of the crowd. I hope some paper will publish the lecture. Barnard's opinion of such detectives and such evidence as he manufactured would make mighty interesting reading.

GENERAL NOTES.

Charles McArmor, for many years a correspondent of The American Register, in Paris, has undertaken the publication of a journal for Americans in rooms and a general intelligence office, at No. 8 Hay-market. The little paper is called America, and it is an attractive stateen page issue, sold for a penny.

After long delay, the St. Louis, Hannibal and Keokuk has secured an entrance into St. Louis, a syndicate having bought the Forest Park and Central road. into Dakota, and to a junction with the Northern Pacific, will bring to St. Louis much of the wheat of Dakota, on account of the easy grades and cheap construction of the Only 190 miles of new railroad were reported

as completed inst week, making 5,600 miles in the United States this year, against 9,171 miles to date last year, 6 ct0 to date to 1881 and 6 311 to date in 1872. But in all other years of past history, the mileage completed from January 1 to date was less than it has been this year. The weather continues generally favorable for track-haying, and it is thought that the inleage completed before the end of the year may prove larger than has been hitherto expected. Among the additions last week were thirty-three miles to the St. Paul and Omaha were were finity-three miles to the St. Paul and Omaha system, twenty four miles (narrow gauge) from Leen, Iowa, into Missouri, thirty miles on the Michigan division of the Grand Trunk, twenty-three unless on the Louisville and New Orieans, from Dogwood Ridge, Mississippi, southward, and twenty-four miles on the Palouse branch of the Northern Pacific.

The prohibition of sales of tickets over some ralligads west of Chicago is not altogether understood. The Emilroud Gazette explains that the trunk lines found their agreement as to rates violated by a corious process. The roads west of Chicago sold tickets over the Eastern trank time" in connection with their own tickets, and, if s claimed allowed such large commissions on their own lickets that a scalper could make a good thing by seiling the tickets on the New-York-Chicago part of the route at less than cost. Thus, getting a commission of \$6 or \$7 from the road west of Chicago, he could sell the ticket is Chleago for less than the regular rate, though the raffroads between here and Chicago might get the full role. He would then have left a ticket from Chicago westward He would then have left a field from Chicago westware which he could also sell at less than the regain rate, though with less profit than the commission allowed bind. Thus the business allotted to the different Eastern time lines is said to have been so largely diverted from the agreed, reportions that the Executive Committee foolbit the sale of any tickets over the Western roads paying The success, during the past few years, of the

Episcopal Church Congresses, has led a few clergymen of Berksbire County, Mass., to issue a call for an inter-Ecclesiastical Congress during the coming winter of spring. The clergy of all the Protestant denominations are represented in the call, among them being the Rev. W. W. Newton, author of "The Priest and the Man," and the Rev. T. T. Munger, author of "The Freedom of Faith." In their call they say: "The present movers in this direction feel that all attempts in the past, as repre-sented by the Evangelical Alliance, have failed, because they have endeavored to ignore their differences, instead of affirming their positive convictions. Perhaps nothing they have endeavored to ignore their differences, mortaling their positive convictions. Perhaps nothing may come of this. Perhaps there may be no response to such a movement. To the un-crisiqued, however, it has seemed good to take the initiative step in the matter of sounding the churches, by sending forth this call and then quietly waiting for the answering response of air proval or the blank silence of unconcern. Any reply may be made to the signers of this paper."

A London company has patented a device for

lighting railway cars by means of a battery earned beneath the cars. It is said that the chemicals used will ost only one-eighth as much as the appliances lathers used to develop the same electrical energy. On a trial trip a Pullman dining-car on the Northern road was lighted brilliantly by six 8wan incandescent lamps, the supply being furnished by a battery of tweive cells, the ength of the battery being four feet, and the breadth and depth each eight inches. The excellence and steating of the light were highly commended, it was perfectly easy to read small type while the cur was at full spect. After other prelindnary trials, several railway compa have made propositions for the adoption of the system. The inventors say that they can supply private dwellings